2012 JUN 27 PM 12: 30

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM North Hinds Water Hosy Public Water Supply Name

O250027
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

		Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)						
		Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other						
		Date customers were informed://						
X		CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:						
		Date Mailed/Distributed 22/12						
		CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)						
		Name of Newspaper:						
		Date Published://						
		CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)						
		Date Posted: / /						
		CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www						
CERT	Γl	IFICATION .						
the fo consis Depar	orn ste rtn	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Sarker Doug Booker Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)						

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

Y

North Hinds Water Association, 2011 CCR 0250029, 05/15/2012

Is my water safe?

North Hinds Water is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about North Hinds Water is pleased to present this year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information where your water contains are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 8 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants are setting to the providing you with information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.) informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

DO THEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRESENTATION OF THE CALL THE CAL Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Well #1 Draws from the Cockfield Aquifer: Well #2 Draws from the Sparta Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves accurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

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naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses

Please contact our office with any comments or questions you may have.

***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

A MESSAGE FHOW MSDH CONCERNING HADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****
In accordance with the Radionuclide Rule, all community public water supply swere required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sample pling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting pling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, or variety of the public water supply as taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. North Hinds Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting and home plumbing, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	TT, or		Range Low High	Sample <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disi	nfectant B	y-Produ	cts			1124	
There is convincing	evidence th	at additi	on of a di	sinfectant is	necessary	for control	of microbial contaminants)
Chloramine (as Cl2) (mg/L)	4	4	0.9	NA	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	16	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	42.3	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamin	ants						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00507	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.196	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Microbiological Cor	taminants						
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0		2	NA	2011	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

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<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	AL	Your <u>Water</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contamin	ants						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. December 2011The violation was corrected in the month of December. Boil water notice was issued while new samples were taken.

Term	Definition
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitio	iis
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Jeff Jones

Address: P.O. Drawer 300 Flora, MS 39071 Phone: 601-981-1657

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Flora Flora, Mississippi 390719998 2737860071 -0098

06/22/2012

(601)879-3101

09:14:54 AM

Sales Receipt
Product Sale Unit Final
Description Oty Price Price

Permit Type: Permit Number: Permit Imprint

Customer Name:

NORTH HINDS WATER

ASSN.

Amount of Deposit:

\$1,420.65

New Balance: Confirmation #: \$1,420.65

201217409142550D

Total:

\$1,420.65

Paid by:

Personal Check

\$1,420.65

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